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No. 34389.

HONG KONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1949.

Price: 20 Cents

POUND DEVALUATION IMPACT

World's Banks, Stock Exchanges Stay Closed British Press Statements

London, September 19.

The doors of banks and stock exchanges throughout the world remained closed today, as behind them financial experts met to work out their policies following sterling devaluation.

Eleven countries joined Britain in immediate devaluation; Norway, Denmark, Sweden, India, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, Ceylon, Israel, Eire and Egypt.

The finance ministers of Canada and France were expected later today to make known their government's decisions, while many other countries which remained undecided about their future policy were holding or planning early meetings.

No Excuse For Price Rises, HK Govt Says

"There is no excuse whatsoever for any rise in the price of any articles imported from America, nor indeed from any other gold dollar area," says an official statement issued by the Hong Kong Government last night on the devaluation of sterling.

The statement says: "The Hong Kong dollar is linked to sterling, but it is too early as yet to comment on the effects of the devaluation of sterling from 4.03 to 2.80 U.S. dollars as among other factors we do not yet know to what extent the European countries and some of the countries of South America are intending to bring their currencies into line. The internal value of the Hong Kong dollar is, however, unchanged."

"But we in Hong Kong have always paid for our consumer goods from gold dollar areas in free market dollars, as far as those goods are concerned the effects of devaluation have been completely discounted. There is therefore no excuse whatsoever for any rise in the price of any articles imported from America, nor indeed from any other gold dollar area."

Boost In Rubber, Tin Sales Seen

Singapore, September 18.

First reaction in Singapore to reports that the Pound Sterling is to be devalued was the belief that there will be a boost of sales of rubber and tin and a marked increase in trade with America. The prices of rubber, which is now 37½ Straits cents per pound, is expected to go up shortly. Recently monthly sales to America dropped from the 1948 totals of 30,000 tons to 17,000 in July, 15,000 in August and 13,000 in September as most rubber merchants waited a better Straits price basis anticipated from action on the Pound Sterling.

Devaluation is not unexpected and there have been strong rumors during the last few days that the cut would be about 12½ per cent. Banking sources said tonight that the ratio of the Straits Dollar to the Pound Sterling would remain the same and the ratio of the Straits Dollar to the U.S. Dollar, which is now 2.12, would go up proportionately with devaluation.

The sources said that the action would also be a stimulus to exports and a substantial aid to the economy of Malaya and Singapore.

Some rubber sources said there has been a big influx of Chinese investment in rubber during the last year and that the country the Chinese have millions of dollars worth of rubber waiting for devaluation. The immediate result may be an artificial increase above a natural rise in price for a while and the slight

Shantaukok Merchants Kidnapped

Two merchants of Shantaukok in the New Territories were reported to have been kidnapped and carried off across the border into Chinese territory last Sunday afternoon, according to a Chinese report.

The report said that the men, whose identities were not revealed, were seen in their usual daily meeting place when they were approached by 10 men, some of whom produced arms and forced the men to go with them.

The police were notified of the kidnapping and a search was conducted through the evening but no arrest has been made yet.

Some believe that the motive for kidnapping was revenge while others believe that it was for the purpose of extortion.

STRIKE IN U.S. COAL FIELDS

Pittsburgh, September 19. A coal strike started in Western Pennsylvania's big coal fields today.

Two large mines—Monongahela number 10 of Consolidated Coal Company and Robert mine of H. F. Dick Coke Company—were closed.

Other mines reported miners at mine entrances but company officials said it was doubtful they would enter the pits for work.

(Continued On Page 2)

possibility of inflation. However, most staple materials come from soft currency areas and basic food and necessities are not expected to be affected. U.S. luxury items, flowing into Singapore via open market channels, are expected to jump in price.

Association Press.

See Pages 7 and 9.

THE WEATHER

At 6000 G.M.T. (1 p.m. H.K.T.) the tropical storm over the China Sea is centred about 100 miles off the coast of northern N.W. at 12 knots and intensifying. There is no information on the typical depression to the S.W. of Iwojima. A shallow depression is moving N.E. along the N.W. coast of Japan. Pressure remains high over China and Manchuria.

Today's Forecast: Fresh E and SE winds. Cloudy, with showers developing in afternoon.

Yesterday's Weather:

Minimum: 86.2 deg. F.

Maximum: 87.2 deg. F.

Sunshine: 11.8 hours.

Rainfall: NIL Total since Jan. 1—

172.2 mm.—88.4 in. as against an average of 186.4 mm.—72.44 in.

Readings at:

Baro. at msl ... 101.000 mbars.

Zenith ... 39.3 mm. 39.4 mbars.

Ref. Height ... 20 ... 30 mbars.

Dew Point ... 75 ... 78 deg. F.

Wind Direction ... ENE. E.

Wind Force ... 10 ... 21 knots.

Tides ... Time ... H.

High ... 214.7 7.5

Low ... 211.3 4.0

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Baro. at msl ... 101.000 mbars.

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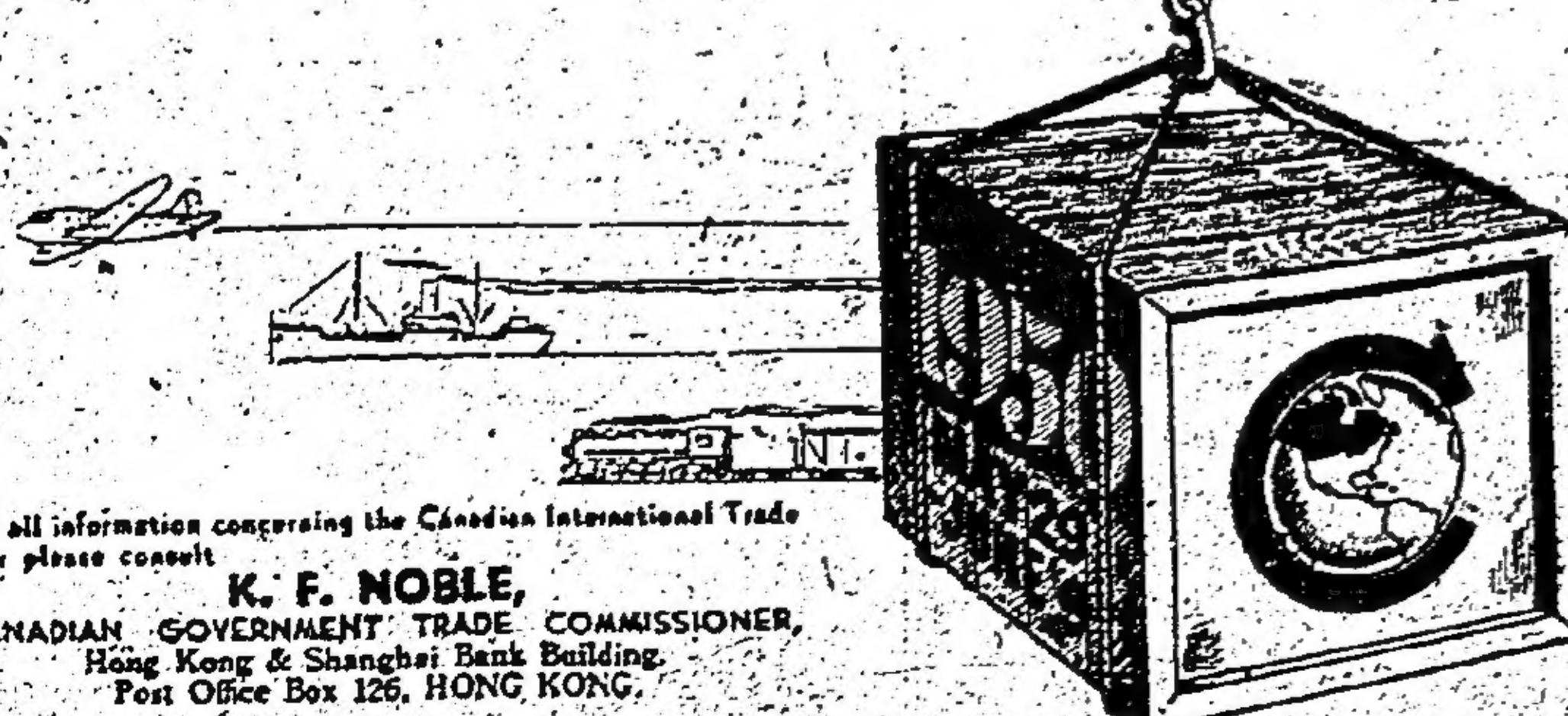
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"AMERICAN REVOLUTION" ON BOARD HMS TRIUMPH

Navy Says No British Ship Sunk

Reports have appeared in the Hong Kong Press of a "North China Daily News" editorial dated September 18 which is alleged to have voiced indignation at "the reported Nationalist sinking of a British-flagged vessel off Taku Bar in August, reported from Hong Kong and previously unknown in Shanghai."

The British Naval Authorities wish to make clear that no British ship has been sunk by the Nationalist forces at any time either at Taku Bar or elsewhere.

Personalia

Passengers arriving by CPA plane from Bangkok and Singapore yesterday included Mr. K. Berg, Father S. Marchese and Messrs. Lew Chong-chew, Chao Kwang-sung, Low Yoke-chie, Low Peng-hai and Ong Tik-guy.

Among those who departed for Bangkok and Singapore yesterday by CPA plane were Mr. E. J. Hartman, Miss E. M. Pohle, Mrs. F. S. Thomson and Messrs. Walter M. Thomson and K. Runcandani.

Arrivals at the Peninsula Hotel over the weekend included Mr. M. Stalder, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Squires, Mr. J. M. Williams, Mr. H. J. Schuchard, Mr. S. M. Shen, Miss L. McFarland, Mr. K. Colegate, Miss Soras, Mr. D. E. Booty and Mr. F. Berndt.

Week-end departures from the Peninsula Hotel included Mr. J. D. Ferguson, Mr. C. W. Chang and son, Miss A. A. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. G. Lee Williams, Mr. J. Wweek, Miss P. Chulasekwa, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Brown and two children, Mr. J. E. Boring and Dr. C. D. Heath.

Mr. T. R. Rowell, Director of Education, will speak at the next meeting of the Y's Men's Club at the Hong Kong Hotel Roof Garden at 1 p.m. on Thursday. Mr. Rowell will speak on "Education."

An "American revolution" is taking place on board HMS Triumph, the 18,000-ton aircraft carrier stationed in Hong Kong.

Six months ago, the Royal Navy ordered Triumph to make the first change-over to the Americanised version of aircraft approaches and landings on aircraft carriers.

The Deck Landing Control Officer, Lieutenant R. C. Westfield, in charge of the change-over, said that the American system was proving itself more effective, though there were still some problems to be overcome.

He added: "Under the British system, aircraft approach the carrier from 300 feet, and gradually descend to the flight deck while under the American system of landing, the aircraft approach the flight deck from 150 feet, arrive at the flight deck's edge at about 20 feet, and then make a heavy landing."

Lieutenant Westfield said that he spent more than a week on the American aircraft carrier, USS Philippine Sea, early this year learning the new technique.

He added: "On that carrier I watched hundreds of deck landings; though they weren't smooth or polished as the British landings, they were safe, efficient and more simple for an average pilot to learn, and that is what we are primarily interested in."

It was somewhat of a problem to convince our pilots that this new system was better, especially the highly skilled and experienced men we are still concentrating on learning the system."

Many Accidents
Lieutenant Westfield said that when they first started the American-type landings a few weeks ago, planes were crashing into the barrier wires, making such heavy landings that undercarriages were damaged, and hitting the edge of the flight deck on their approach.

He added: "Then, a fortnight after we started the American landings, we had a fatal accident, when one of our pilots hit the edge of the flight deck. However, because I have been so successfully the Americans work their system, I told the men that if mistakes were being made, it was they who were making them, and not the fault of the landing system."

Lieutenant Westfield said that Triumph's adoption of the American landing system was probably another phase in the co-ordination of the Services of the two countries.

He pointed out that about six months ago in the Mediterranean, one of Triumph's aircraft was several hundred miles out to sea, developed engine trouble, and had to make a landing on the American carrier, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

He said that the American Landing Control Officer constantly waved off the British aircraft, because he thought that the pilot was bringing the plane in much too high to land.

Finally, in desperation, the British pilot made his own landing, safe and sound, and later explained to the American officer that the British made different approaches.

American Signals
Lieutenant Westfield said: "With one system, American planes can land on British aircraft carriers with ease, and British planes can land on American carriers."

Pilots of Triumph have practised more than 1,000 American-type landings in the past few weeks, until now, their only difficulty is damage to aircraft from heavy landings.

Lieutenant Westfield said:

"There is no use arguing the point."

The development of mental health is required to help ease the world of its bountiful woes," said Dr. Leslie Yulin Cheng MD, the leading psychiatrist in all China, who passed through the Colony yesterday.

Dr. Cheng was returning to his home in Taiwan after having spent some time in Geneva where he was engaged in the Expert Committee on Mental Health, a sub-department of the UN.

Mental illness does not necessarily mean insanity or other disorganisation of the mind. Suspicion and other malicious and evil traits in a person may mark him as unhealthy in mind, the doctor explained.

The meeting in Geneva held by five leading psychiatrists one each from the United States, Scotland, Brazil, Czechoslovakia and China, was mainly to look into the planning of a worldwide organisation to arrest the existence of mental illness. The meeting was convened by the World Health Organisation and lasted for five days aimed at a Socio-medical programme that can be effectively applied to the world for a common benefit.

Dr. Cheng is a graduate of the Peking University, and specialises in Psychiatry. He is also a lecturer in the leading universities of China. On his return from Geneva, he attended the International Neurological Congress in Paris.

Ceylon traders have been buying American textiles in preference to British goods because the British price was higher.

The public will be offered a chance to hear a concert presented by the band of the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders when they play at the European YMCA on September 24 beginning at 3:30 p.m.

The band will be playing by the permission of Lieutenant Colonel Nelson, and officers of the regiment. The musicians will be dressed in their colourful kit and plain. The concert is open to all. There is no admission fee.

HIGHLANDERS TO GIVE CONCERT

TURKEY

Ankara: September 19.

Turkey will not devalue her currency, the Finance Minister, Mr. Ismail Fazil Aksal, said today after news of sterling devaluation had produced a "bombshell" effect throughout the country. Reuter

FINLAND

Helsinki: September 19.

The Bank of Finland announced today that it will devalue the mark. The date and amount of devaluation was not disclosed. Reuter

COLOMBIA

Bogota: September 19.

The Colombian Finance Minister, Mr. Jose Mariberal, told reporters today that Colombia would not devalue her money, whatever sacrifices had to be made. Reuter

OTTAWA FORECAST

Ottawa: September 19.

A 10 per cent devaluation of the Canadian dollar was forecast today as an almost immediate aftermath to Britain's action in cutting the value of the tattered pound sterling.

But neither government Ministers nor Treasury officials would confirm or deny that the move definitely would take place.

While no official statement could be secured, an authoritative source told the United Press that

Mr. R. H. Jones, M.L.E., M. L. Mech. E., who will shortly retire from the post of Chief Electrical Engineer, Gold Coast, has been appointed a Senior Engineer to assist the Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer to the Crown Agents.

Mr. Jones was born in 1892, and educated at Leeds University. He went to Malaya in 1928 as Assistant Electrical Engineer to the Malayan Government, and in 1937 was appointed to the Gold Coast.

APPOINTMENT

Mr. R. H. Jones, M.L.E., M. L. Mech. E., who will shortly retire from the post of Chief Electrical Engineer, Gold Coast, has been appointed a Senior Engineer to assist the Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer to the Crown Agents.

Mr. Jones was born in 1892, and educated at Leeds University. He went to Malaya in 1928 as Assistant Electrical Engineer to the Malayan Government, and in 1937 was appointed to the Gold Coast.

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12-KT Gold Filled LOCKETS for babies and teenagers and adults. (Hold 2 Photos)

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Assorted sample earrings, starting

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THE CHINA MAIL, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1949.

MARINE COURT OPENS INQUIRY INTO BLAST ON BOARD CHAK SANG

A Marine Court of Inquiry opened yesterday at the Marine Office to investigate the explosion aboard the British steamer Chak Sang on September 7 with the loss of 13 lives.

Mr. George W. F. Edwards, master of the ship and the Chief Officer, Mr. Brian D. Johnson, gave evidence before the five-man Court, headed by Mr. Neill Garland, Director of Marine.

"All preparations were made to meet the oncoming typhoon that night and the main engines were got ready for manoeuvring. Up to 9.15 p.m. I was following the weather reports and holding general discussions with the officer on watch about the future track of the storm," Mr. Edwards told the Court.

Witness declared he had no reason to believe that there would be any untoward happening. "As far as I know, all the cargo had been stowed correctly," Mr. Edwards stated.

The Members of the Court comprise Mr. Neill Garland (President), Captain J.N. MacFarlane (Master Mariner), Professor J.E. Driver (Professor of Chemistry, Hong Kong University), Mr. J. Redman (Government Chemist) and Lieutenant Commander J.B.P. Stirling, RN.

Mr. D.L. Strellet represents Mr. Edwards and Mr. Johnson, while Mr. J.L. Lynn holds a watching brief for the owners, the Indo-China S.N. Company.

In his opening address, Mr. Garland announced that the Court was convened on the recommendation of himself as Director of Marine and Jardine, Matheson's local agents for the owners.

First to give evidence was Mr. W.R.K. Collings, Acting Surveyor of Ships.

Mr. Edwards then entered the witness box and related the movement of the steamer, and the discharge and the loading of cargo from September 4 on her arrival from the North to the tragic night.

The Chak Sang tied up at Buoy B-3 at about 9.15 a.m. on September 4, and the general discharge of cargo started the Master said.

Cargo Loaded

This continued up to September 6. In the interval some packages of export cargo, including chemicals, were loaded on the ship.

At 8 a.m. on September 7 the vessel shifted to A 15 in the Dangerous Goods Anchorage, where small quantities of chemicals and general cargo were taken aboard.

Loading of cargo ceased at 4 p.m. on September 7 and the crew were employed in lashings down the ship for the typhoon.

The vessel was to have sailed at 4 p.m. on that day but owing to the storm the departure was cancelled.

"All preparations were made to meet the typhoon, and the main engines were got ready for manoeuvring. Up to about 9.15 p.m. I was following the weather reports and holding general discussions with the officer on the watch about the future track of the storm," Mr. Edwards declared.

"I had no reason to believe that there was going to be any untoward happening. As far as I know, all the cargo had been stowed correctly," he said.

In reply to a question from the Court Mr. Edwards said he had no detailed knowledge of the cargo on board.

"Just after 9.15 p.m. I turned in," continued Mr. Edwards. "The next thing I knew was that I was on the deck of my cabin, pushing away debris and various other things which had fallen on me."

"When I came to my senses I realised that something awful had happened. I managed to crawl out of my cabin."

"Arriving on the bridge I saw the whole foredeck ablaze, and I realised that the only thing to do was to get the crew off the vessel as soon as possible."

"I went on the boat deck and told various members of the crew to abandon ship."

Risk Of Explosion

Mr. Edwards said that in his opinion it was useless to attempt fire-fighting owing to the risk of another explosion.

The ship had four lifeboats, three of which got away successfully, while the fourth was badly damaged and was rendered useless.

As the last lifeboat was being hoisted, a lifeboat from the ss. Nowrooz came alongside, and after two or three attempts managed to take off the last survivors.

Mr. Edwards said that the Chief Officer and himself were the last known people on board. Before leaving, the Chief Officer went ashore to gather what cargo papers he could find.

The lifeboat was the first on the scene, and I consider that it got a set a very good example of courage and seamanship in life-saving," said Mr. Edwards who added that the wind and sea after the explosion increased extraordinarily and handling lifeboats was extremely difficult.

Mr. Edwards said it was his thought, and the thought of everybody, that the ship would blow up completely at any moment. All the crew as far as

Reminders

Today

Recorded Classical and Popular Music for Servicemen and Civilians at European YMCA, Kowloon, 8 p.m.
Rotary Club of Hong Kong Luncheon Party, Hong Kong Hotel Roof Garden, 12.30 p.m.
Speaker: Mr. D. S. Allen
Subject: "Coins and Coin Forgeries"
Hong Kong Football Association Council Meeting at Association's offices, 5.30 p.m.
Hong Kong Light Orchestra and Singers Rehearsal Main Banking Hall, Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 6.45 p.m.
Ladies Recreation Club Open Tennis Tournament

Coming Events

TOMORROW
Hong Kong Jockey Club Trial Race Meeting, 5.30 p.m.
Stanley Sheld Seven-A-Side Soccer Games on Club ground, Happy Valley, 5 p.m.
Ladies Recreation Club Open Tennis Tournament

THURSDAY
Men's Club of Hong Kong Weekly Meeting, Hong Kong Hotel Roof Garden, 1 p.m.
Speaker: Mr. T. R. Rowell
Subject: "Education".
Kowloon Rotary Club Luncheon, Peninsula Hotel, 12.30 p.m.
Speaker: Rev. Percy Smith
Subject: "Trials of a Shoeshine Boy".

tubes, which witness believed to be new.

Aware Of Danger

Asked whether he was aware that when red phosphorus came into contact with potassium chlorate it would form an explosion, witness answered that he was.

Among the other categories of cargo were 500 kilogrammes of potassium bichromate stored in the forward end of No. 1 'tween deck on the port side. The barrels were examined thoroughly and there was no leakage or any damage.

There were also 459 bags of sulphur powder of 500 kilogrammes each, 200 drums of transformer oil; 122 drums of potassium chlorate of 23,400 lbs. in the No. 2 'tween deck on the forward end; 18 cases of shellac in the No. 3 'tween deck; 115 drums of sodium hydroxide sulphite; 24 drums of dinitrochlorobenzene; four drums of caustic soda and 3 barrels of paraffin wax.

Witness then mentioned that there were 52 bags of zinc oxide of 5,150 lbs. stored in the No. 2 'tween deck.

"This was not given in the engagement list nor in the cargo records," Mr. Johnson said.

Witness declared he could not explain the presence of the zinc oxide.

The Court adjourned proceedings to 7.30 a.m. today.

Before the Court retired Mr. Lynn remarked that the owners had not completed their own investigation and would like to have an adjournment for a fortnight.

Mr. Garland asserted that the Court preferred to carry on as soon as possible, while the incident is still fresh in the minds of the witnesses. He mentioned that there would be altogether 29 witnesses.

They weighed about 320 measurement tons.

Mr. Johnson said he received an engagement list from the agents, in which he saw a variety of cargo. A covering letter reached him on September 3. Witness marked the storage of the respective cargo on the engagement list.

"By the morning of September 6, I was satisfied that all the import cargo had been discharged. This was reported to the cargo supervisor," Mr. Johnson declared.

The holds were cleaned up according to routine.

There was a certain amount of dust, broken bamboo and grit, possibly arising from the cuttle fish cargo.

The Court then adjourned to visit the wreck.

At the resumption of the afternoon session witness gave a list of the types of cargo aboard and identified their storage positions, which were marked on a plan.

Included in the cargo were 24 wooden cases of red phosphorus of 110 lbs. each, which were stored in the starboard side of the aft deck; 282 jars of acetic acid of 4,500 lbs. of acid with a gross weight of 13,500 lbs. The boxes of ammonia stored in the forward midship section of No. 2 lower hold and rubber tyres and

GOLD BARS Confiscated

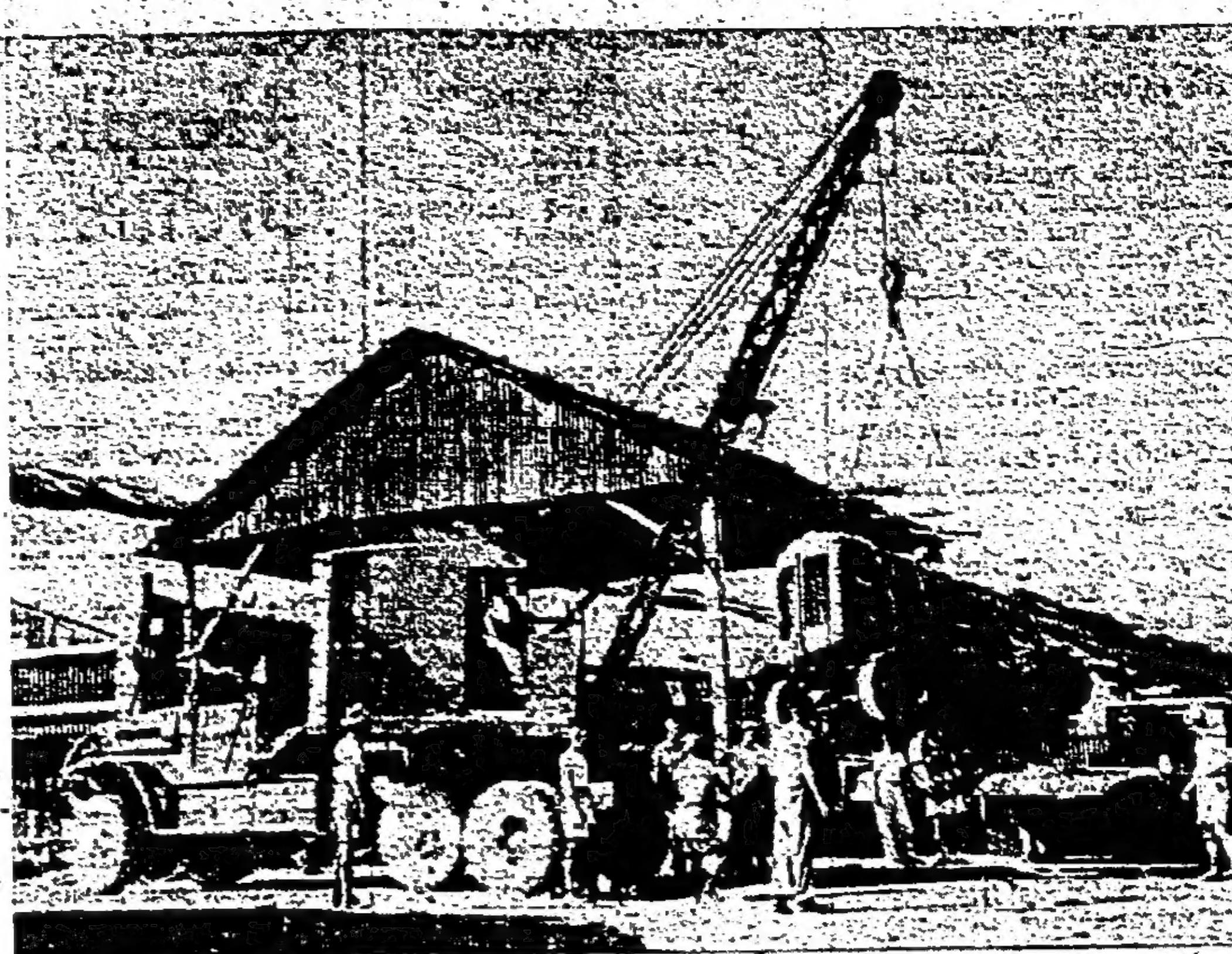
Two bars of gold weighing about 20 troyds were ordered by Mr. James Wicks at Kowloon yesterday to be confiscated when Lo Ga-ya, woman, aged 30, charged with importing the gold, failed to be present in the court.

The woman's bail of \$20 was also ordered by Mr. Wicks to be estreated.

The gold was discovered concealed in a cloth tied around defendant's body during a routine search of six passengers from Taiwan at about 5 p.m. on Saturday.

Defendant was asked by a Woman Revenue Officer whether she had anything to declare. Defendant said no and on searching the gold, valued at about \$6,000, was discovered.

Included in the cargo were 24 wooden cases of red phosphorus of 110 lbs. each, which were stored in the starboard side of the aft deck; 282 jars of acetic acid of 4,500 lbs. of acid with a gross weight of 13,500 lbs. The boxes of ammonia stored in the forward midship section of No. 2 lower hold and rubber tyres and



Following the report that CNAC has purchased the Bailey Shipyard on Ma Tau Wan Road for use as an engine overhaul shop, equipment of the Corporation was loaded into the yard yesterday when this picture was taken. Officials of the CNAC however still deny that they had taken over Bailey's, saying that the Corporation was using the grounds as a depot while tools and machinery of the overhaul workshop are being transported to Taiwan. The action followed Government's requisition of CNAC workshops at Kai Tak last month. (Francis Wu Photo).

Five Sentenced To Hard Labour Terms

Five persons, including a woman, were sentenced at the Criminal Sessions yesterday to hard labour by the senior Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice Williams.

PAA Stop Ticket Sale

Pan American Airways suspended their sales of tickets yesterday following the announcement of the devaluation of Sterling.

Passengers booked on flights yesterday paid at the old rate.

"Sales will open immediately upon Government's fixation of the Hong Kong dollar rate of exchange," said Mr. J.D. O'Donnell, local manager of PAA.

CHINESE WOMAN REMANDED

A 26-year-old married woman was charged at Kowloon yesterday with unlawful transfers of possession of person for a valuable consideration.

Chan Shui-mui was also charged with harbouring a person transferred for a valuable consideration.

It was alleged that at about 3 p.m. on September 14, a Chinese woman, not in custody visited complainant, Wong Tsai, at Ngau Chi Wan.

Wong was not at home so the woman asked Wong's son to accompany her to look for the boy's father. She never returned with the four-year-old boy.

The following day another Chinese woman, Wong Choi, complainant's sister, saw the missing boy on a fishing boat at Shaikwan Bay with defendant.

Wong Choi informed the police who arrested defendant. After questioning defendant, police learned that defendant had bought the boy from an unidentified Chinese woman for \$30.

Defendant said that her husband left her a few days ago on a fishing trip in Chinese waters and will not be back for a month. She was remanded three days.

GAVE FALSE INFORMATION

A fine of \$100 or four weeks was imposed by Mr. A. D. Scholes at Central yesterday on Tam Kai, alias Tsang Kai, for returning to the Colony after having been deported in August 1949.

Similar punishment was meted out to Chan Lam, who pleaded guilty to having been found in Hong Kong after being banished in March 1949 for life.

Mr. A. Hooton, Crown Counsel, prosecuted.

It's A Lovers' Quarrel

William Riddell, aged 24, fireman on board mv. Trevelyan, was charged before Mr. James Wicks at Kowloon yesterday with demanding money with menaces and wilfully damaging a registration book, the property of the Red Lion Hotel.

He pleaded guilty and was fined \$50 for demanding money and cautioned on the other charge.

He was arrested by the police Saturday night at the Red Lion Hotel after it was stated he had demanded with menaces \$30 from Mr. Thomas Kwong, the hotel proprietor, and also tore two pages from the hotel's registration book when the hotel refused to sell him a drink after hours.

Defendant is a cook residing at 111 Robinson Road, went to complainant's address at 76 Macionell Road, ground floor.

They were sweethearts, the prosecution said. Complainant had a new boy friend and defendant became jealous. Defendant visited the aman on September 10 and stayed in her room. When the aman left the room defendant searched the place and stole \$40 and five mace of gold. The gold and money were recovered.

It was jealousy on the part of defendant that caused him to steal. Complainant made a report to the police and defendant admitted the theft.

Mr. A. D. Scholes gave defendant the option of a fine of \$50 or two weeks hard labour.

REMANDED

Chong Kam-tong, aged 27, unemployed, was charged at Kowloon yesterday with possessing arms and ammunition.

He was further charged with armed robbery.

The prosecution alleged that defendant armed with a revolver that robbed Sub-Inspector Yeung of a revolver loaded with six rounds of ammunition, and a wrist watch on September 5, at Pitt Street near Tung Fong Street.

He was further alleged to have committed the robbery with another man not in custody.

Defendant was alleged to have hidden on a hillside on the mainland's 38 Webley Scott revolver with six rounds of ammunition.

Chong was remanded three days in police custody.

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26567 or 26668

E. German Police To Get 500 Aircraft, Paper Says

KING FEISAL BACK IN LONDON

London, September 18. King Feisal, the boy monarch of Iraq, returned by air to London today from Paris, where he had been on holiday. He was accompanied by his uncle, the Emir Abd al-Ilah, the Prince Regent of Iraq.

The 14-year-old King will return to Harrow, an exclusive English public school, on the conclusion of his holiday.—Reuter.

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PROGRESS OF THE WORLD'S FREE TRADE UNIONS

By DENNIS BARDENS



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DEVALUATION

One of the most important economic decisions of the post-war era has resulted from the Washington talks: the long-rumoured devaluation of Britain, representing 188 trade unions and 8,000,000 members (more than 90 per cent of the trade unionists) brought together trade union representatives of other countries, then in exile in London.

In the autumn of 1945 the first international congress was held in Paris, and Lord Citrine was elected President of the new post-war organisation, called the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Later, Mr. Arthur Deakin, General Secretary of the British Transport and General Workers Union and a life-long worker in the international trade union movement, succeeded Lord Citrine as president of the WFTU.

There has been much confusion in the layman's mind as to why the pound has for some time been worth less than three dollars on the open markets of the world, while the official rate was 4.03. Without controls in normal times a currency finds its own level in terms of its general purchasing power. That has only partially applied in the present case. Sterling is fully worth four American dollars regarding its ability to buy goods in the country of origin.

In the same way, four Hong Kong dollars will buy just as much here as one U.S. dollar in America, but the free-rate has averaged six to one in recent months.

The answer is that there has been an artificial scarcity of U.S. currency as the purchasing medium of one of the few countries in the post-war era which can deliver goods and raw materials in large quantities. Also, it has been recognised—as sterling was for so long in the past—as stable and unlikely to depreciate in value.

Sir Stafford Cripps is known as a shrewd and even learned economist, and also as being personally opposed to devaluation. Wall Street, however, and its senators in Washington, were too much with him. He had little with which to bargain. American exports can now earn far more money, an important consideration in a "recession" period, and if large-scale unemployment and economic paralysis occurs in Europe and the Commonwealth, that is just too bad.

For the moment, admittedly, Britain's all-important exports to hard currency areas will receive a fillip, as long as the goods can be produced. There is no guarantee that they can, in any larger quantities than before. But everything the country imports from America will be proportionately higher in price, and it can only be a matter of months before U.K. prices are back to what they were last week.

Raw materials, machinery, even tobacco and films, will cost more. British labour, already disaffected and agitating for higher wages, will soon redouble their claims as they find their ability to buy reduced even more. Eventual unemployment would seem inevitable.

The apologists of devaluation insist that the internal value of the pound is not being altered, and no more it will be for a month or two. As soon as increased export prices begin to make themselves felt, however, the real value of all savings, in banks, stocks and shares, insurance policies, and the like, will be reduced exactly as they were by wartime inflation.

Sir Stafford is not likely to gain face for his performance

A meeting of importance to trade unionists throughout the world, will be held in London from November 28 to December 7. Hundreds of delegates, representing nearly 30 countries and acting for 50 million trade unionists, will discuss the draft constitution of a new Trade Union International.

The conference specifically excludes unions that are Communist-dominated. This situation is solely the result of Russian intrigue and duplicity. The international trade union movement is bound to protect itself against this if it is not to be used as the spearhead of Russian aggression.

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WFTU Is Disowned

"It was clear that co-operation with Communist unions was an impossibility, and as President with the full authority of the Trade Union Congress of Great Britain, I tabled a motion to suspend the WFTU. When discussion of this motion was refused I walked out, followed by the Americans, the Dutch and others."

"Since then all genuine trade unions have disowned the WFTU, which no longer has any mandate to represent the working class anywhere."

The Committee consisted of Mr. Paul Finef, of Belgium, chairman; Mr. Vincent Tewson, general secretary of the British TUC, as secretary, and included Mr. Arthur Deakin (Britain), Mr. Irving Brown (American Federation of Labour), Mr. Michael Ross (American Congress of Industrial Organisations), Mr. Leon Journaux (France), Signor G. Pastore (Italy), Mr. Croskey (Australia and New Zealand), Mr. Sen (India), Mr. Hedebar (Iran), Mr. Galdone (Africa), Mr. Kuipers (Buenos Aires), Mr. Jansen (Scandinavia), Mr. Olden-

brook (International Trade Secretaries) and a representative from Germany.

In July this draft constitution was approved. At the specific request of most of the delegates the new organisation will wage an aggressive struggle against Communism. I asked Mr. Deakin about this.

"We shall not be passive towards Communism," he assured me. "We know from experience that all organisations that attempt to compromise with Communism, or ignore it altogether, are destroyed by it. In too many countries under Russian domination, trade unionists are gagged. If we want trade unionism to survive we must be militant in our attitude to Communism."

"What are the prospects of success for the new trade union international?" I asked.

"Excellent," he said. "Our scheme has the support of the International Labour Office and the Economic Science Committee of the United Nations Organisation—both agencies with tremendous resources and influence.

We can use both these bodies in developing the new organisation.

"We shall be self-supporting financially, and we expect to establish five regional centres possibly, as the American Federation of Labour has suggested, in Europe, North America, South America, Asia and Africa, the headquarters being in Europe.

They will assist the development of free trade unions and oppose the destructive policies of Communism in these areas."

"What countries?" I asked, coming to the November conference.

"Most of the countries that are free to make their own decision," Mr. Deakin replied. "Delegates are coming from the U.S., France, Italy, Latin America, the Benelux countries, Germany, China, New Zealand, Australia, and Canada—and notifications from other delegates are arriving every week."

"Field Marshal Alexander was in Hollywood recently, and visited a film studio. He was in uniform, and so were some actors waiting to go on the set."

"Lord Alexander was talking to them when an assistant producer came along, looked at his ribbons, and remarked doubtfully: 'Say, buddy, I think the wardrobe department may have overdone it.'

"Before the actors could put the producer right, Lord Alexander replied:

"'Maybe they did, maybe they didn't.'

Seems indicated.

The Hindu out of Hindustan.

In Kashmir wears his khaki.

But should we call the other man.

Opposing him a Paki?

The Dagenham Girl Pipers

played in the ice cream during lunch at the Kursaal."

/Piping cold.

At the close of Friday's trading the market seemed to have

little basis for taking anything but a bleak view of the strike

outlook in coal and steel. On

Friday, nevertheless, when differ-

ences between labour and

management had widened to the

breaking point, the market

managed to make a modest gain

An interesting angle to Fri-

day's trading was the fact that

railway shares did better than

most other groups. A coal strike,

though, would chop deeply into

the earnings of some of the na-

tion's big carrier systems.

The net result of the week's

business in stocks was an addi-

tion of around US\$1,000,000,000

to the market value of all shares

listed on the exchange. A wide

variety of issues sold at the year's

best prices.

Final prices and changes from

a week ago of selected stocks:

United States Steel, up 75 cents

at 23.37; Sunshine Mining, up

2.12 at US\$12; Du Pont, up US\$1

at 52.75; Radio Corporation, up

62 cents at 12.12; General Motors, up 37 cents at 63.12; U.S. Rubber, up 1.62 at 34.62.

Sears Roebuck, up 62 cents at

41.87; American Telephone, up 50

cents at 143.12; International

Telephone, up 62 at 9.25; Anacon-

da Copper, up 27 cents at 27.25;

Homestake Mining, off 62 cents

at 42.75; General Electric, up

US\$1 at US\$38; Santa Fe, up 4.57

at 93.75; Standard Oil of New

Jersey, up 87 cents at 70.50.

Associated Press.

Jitterbugging

"Now," said the King, through a poker-faced interpreter, his brown eyes wide, innocent. "I cannot understand this music. I have never seen this American jitterbugging. So you will dance for me, please."

The two embarrassed Ameri-

cans jitterbugged together in a

room noisy with swing music and the laughter of Abdullah.

Often these days he wears the

Arab Legion's, British style, uni-

form but he is reluctant to speak

English, preferring to be address-

ed through an interpreter. Those

who have heard him correct his

interpreters raise their eyebrows

at his modesty.

But in spite of his reluctance

to speak English, Abdullah is

Britain's best friend in the Mid-

dle East, with a record of loyalty

unparalleled inside or outside the

STALIN'S HEALTH

MAGNIFICENT

London, September 18.

The Soviet Foreign Minister,

Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, tonight

told reporters, before leaving

London Airport for New York

tonight, that Marshal Josef Sta-

lin's health was magnificent.

Mr. Vyshinsky, who is on his

way to attend the United Nations

General Assembly, declined to

answer questions but relented

when one asked "How is Mr.

Stalin's health?"—Reuter.

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Good Morning.

They are making such a fuss of in Canton these days seems oddly symbolical of something or other.

"Mountains make heroes raid."

But then, snow never did have any terrors for those boys.

Some types think we should be prepared to go to war to get Japan's peace treaty.

He said that he was very frank when speaking to the local bank.

POUND STERLING DEVALUED TO U.S. \$2.80

Eighteen Years
Minus 2 Days

London, September 18.
It was almost exactly 18 years ago tonight that Britain announced to the world that it was abandoning the gold standard.

It was Sunday afternoon—September 20, 1931—when Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald summoned the press to the Cabinet room at 6 p.m. He announced the historic decision and it was published in the newspapers.

The Stock Exchange, which had been open the previous Saturday for the first Saturday in 14 years, was closed the following Monday and Tuesday while the world adjusted itself.—United Press.

Main Aim Of Sterling Devaluation

London, September 18.
The main reason for the devaluation of the Pound is to enable British exporters to sell more cheaply abroad and thus boost exports, especially to the dollar countries.

By cheapening the Pound, Britain hopes that American and other "hard currency" buyers will find British products cheaper than at present and will therefore buy much more of them.

A simple example of how devaluation will work is the case of an American who wants to travel. Hitherto, he may have kept away from Britain because he has heard that British hotel charges and other prices were too high at the old exchange rate.

Now, he will be able to buy more Pounds from his dollars and will find a holiday in Britain much cheaper. Thus, it is hoped, many more American and Canadian tourists will be attracted to Britain.

Imports from hard currency countries will not cost any more dollars than before, though the dollars will cost more Sterling. If wheat cost \$2 a bushel, it will still cost \$2.

Imports from North America may even cost fewer dollars because the whole purpose of devaluation is to stimulate competition in dollar markets, which should obviously go some way to reduce prices there.

When Sterling was devalued in 1931, almost the whole effect was to reduce dollar prices rather than to raise Sterling prices. This cannot be expected to the same extent this time, but some reductions may be hoped for.

Again, not all British exports will bring fewer dollars than before. Some Continental middle-men have been buying British goods for soft currency and then selling them to the Americans for dollars. Devaluation should help to stop this and divert these dollars to Britain.

More Exports

The main reason for hoping that, on balance, devaluation will increase Britain's supply of dollars, is the fact that more of her exports will go to dollar markets instead of soft currency markets.

If British export prices, in Pounds, all stay unchanged, they will cost an Indian buyer just as many rupees as before, but they will cost an American buyer fewer dollars. This will strongly attract Sterling Area exports away from such countries as India and towards such countries as the United States.

On direct exports British exporters, in their own interests, will not cut their prices in dollars for goods for which American buyers are prepared to pay as many dollars as before. They will go on selling at the old dollar price and make correspondingly larger Sterling profits.

Whenever lower dollar prices are necessary to increase dollar business, however, it will be in the exporter's own interest as well as Britain's to cut those prices. Unless British internal prices rise sharply, which is unlikely, they will be able to do so.

To the British man-in-the-street, for all internal purposes, a Pound is still a Pound; but there is a danger that the increased Sterling price of imports from the dollar area may raise the cost of living.

Small Rise

This rise should be small—probably less than five per cent, and would be due less to the devaluation itself than to the measures that have been taken to make devaluation safe.

If people insisted on higher wages every time there was a small increase in prices, then devaluation could start an inflationary spiral, but financial experts here think that this is unlikely to happen.

Every Pound in the bank or in any form of savings or investment is still worth 20 shillings to the Englishman, and is as safe as it ever was. Indeed, by the measures which have been taken to ensure that the devaluation strengthens Britain and the Sterling.

BIGGEST WORLD FINANCIAL SENSATION SINCE 1931

WORLD-WIDE REACTION

London, September 18.
Britain tonight announced the devaluation of the Pound Sterling by 30 and a half per cent.

From tomorrow, September 19, it will be worth only \$2.80 instead of \$4.03.

This was announced tonight in a dramatic world-wide broadcast by Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, only 28 hours after his return from the Washington dollar talks.

The decision to lower the rate of the Pound is the biggest world financial sensation since Britain came off the gold standard in 1931. Its impact on international monetary markets will be terrific.

The extent of the cut came as a surprise even to those quarters who had been predicting devaluation. None of them had suggested a rate below \$3 and most had forecast that it would be higher.

The new rate is even slightly lower than the black market rate. The price of a dollar to Britons will now jump from just under two shillings to seven shillings and two pence.

Some big fortunes will be made by holders of gold shares and other people who had gambled on a fall in Sterling and other soft currencies.

Those South African gold mines which have been working on a narrow margin at the old price of gold will find their profit margins increased from anything up to six-fold in extreme cases.

The devaluation automatically raises the price of gold from its present level of 17s. 3d. to almost 250 shillings per ounce.

The exact price in London is likely to be 24s. 7d. which is equal to 250 shillings delivered at New York.

The main purpose of the devaluation is to stimulate exports from the Sterling Area to the dollar countries.

Sir Stafford Cripps and British Treasury officials had until this week-end denied that the Government had any intention of devaluing the Pound.

World-Wide Effect

A world-wide devaluation of soft currency tonight followed Britain's decision to reduce the Pound Sterling exchange rate from \$4.03 to \$2.80. Syndicalee with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Cripps, London broadcast disclosing Britain's decision to devalue came flushed telling of other new dollar rates.

The devaluation was a climax to Government preparations conducted with a secrecy comparable to that which went before the wartime Allied invasion of Europe.

The French Government announced the suspension of the free market in gold until further notice. A communiqué said that transfers of foreign exchange would be suspended and foreign accounts in France blocked.

The communiqué announced that Stock Exchanges will be closed tomorrow.

Financial requirements of tourists in France will be provided for.

French Consultations

The Prime Minister's Office announced tonight that consultations were taking place to examine the consequences of the British decision to devalue Sterling.

The French Government would decide its position only when in possession of all the facts.

Denmark: Denmark tonight followed Britain's example and devalued her currency from 4.81 kroners to the dollar to 6.92 kroners to the dollar.

Banks and Stock Exchanges in the countries affected by the sweeping economic realignment will be closed tomorrow.

The devaluation announcement came as a bombshell to thousands of tourists in Europe.

New York financial circles tonight were shocked at the new rate of the Pound Sterling—considerably lower than expected. Trade observers there said that Britain may expect an immediate revival of American merchandise buying as a result of the decision.

Currency changes affecting Commonwealth and other countries are shown in the following reports.

Australia: The Prime Minister, Mr. Joseph B. Chifley, announced in a special broadcast from Canberra today (September 19) that the Australian Pound Sterling would be devalued in the same proportion as Sterling.

New Aussie Rate

Mr. Chifley said that the new par rate was \$2.24 to the Australian Pound and would operate as from the commencement of business today.

The Prime Minister added that the present rate of Australian £1.25 to £1.00 would remain unchanged.

The Governor of the Commonwealth Bank, Dr. H. C. Coombe, announced that the new price of gold in Australia would be £15. 9. 10. per fine ounce, compared to the present price of £10. 15. 3.

Dr. Coombe said that the banks would open for business in Australia today as usual.

South Africa: The South African Prime Minister, Dr. Daniel Malan, announced in a nationwide broadcast from Pretoria tonight that South Africa had decided to devalue her Pound to the same rate as the Pound Sterling.

S.A. Rate

Dr. Malan said that the new par value of the South African Pound would be 38.4 grains of fine gold, or \$2.80 compared with a previous value of 55.26857 grains of fine gold, equivalent of \$4.30. The devaluation would be immediately effective.

Dr. Malan said that the exchange rates between South Africa and the United Kingdom, and all those countries whose currencies have been devalued in the same

way, will be changed.

King Area money in the bank and in savings is actually safer than it was before.—Reuter.

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS ADDRESSES THE NATION

London, September 18.
Sir Stafford Cripps, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, in announcing the devaluation of the Pound Sterling from \$4.03 to \$2.80 in a nationwide broadcast last night said that this step was the most serious that the Government could possibly take, and "we are taking it because our present sterling-dollar difficulties are, we believe, otherwise insoluble."

Earlier in his broadcast, Sir Stafford said, "Though we took the decision before the Foreign Secretary, and I left for Washington, we did not then announce it because we wanted to tell our American and Canadian friends first and to inform all the members of the Commonwealth and also because it takes a little time to arrange these matters."

Sir Stafford appealed "most earnestly and with all my strength to our manufacturers and exporters to redouble their efforts to sell their goods in the dollar markets."

Sweden: Sweden, whose financiers had forecast a 20 per cent devaluation of the Sterling, tonight suspended all payments with foreign countries until further notice.

This decision of the National Bank was taken to give the country a chance to discuss the new value of the Crown in relation to Sterling.

Financiers were shocked. They forecast that Sweden will devalue by only 20 per cent, causing an appreciation of the Crown in relation to Sterling of about eight per cent.

Argentina: Business circles in Buenos Aires said tonight, following the announcement of the devaluation of the Pound Sterling, that they expected the Argentine peso to follow suit.

The Argentine Government was informed of the devaluation of the Pound in a note from the British Embassy in Buenos Aires this evening.

Holland: The Dutch Government tonight announced it finds itself compelled to consider taking a similar step to that of Britain in devaluation.

The decision will be announced as soon as possible.

The Netherlands: Bank has withdrawn all the present rates of exchange as from tomorrow and has also stopped dealings in foreign currencies and paper transactions.

Exceptions Made

Exception can be made in urgent cases but settlement for them will be made later after the new rates are fixed.

The Dutch Minister of Finance has ordered that Stock Exchanges will not transact no foreign currency business on Monday and Tuesday.

Banks will remain open to do ordinary business but will not be permitted to do any foreign currency transactions for those two days.

Belgium: Belgian financial circles thought that the devaluation of the Pound would be followed by the devaluation of other European currencies. An official close to the Premier, M. Gaston Eyskens, told Reuter: "I do not think that there will be any devaluation of the Belgian franc."

Greece: The Greek Premier has ordered Greek banks to be closed tomorrow following the announcement of the devaluation of the Pound.—Reuter.

EGYPT: Egypt tonight announced the devaluation of the Egyptian Pound at the rate of \$2.871. The cut in the rate became effective immediately.

All banks will be closed tomorrow and the Stock Exchange will be closed tomorrow and Tuesday.

Norway: Norway tonight devalued the kroner from 4.96 to 7.14 to the dollar. She announced at the same time that her currency rate would be maintained.

The Sterling value of the kroner remains unchanged at 15.36 to the Pound.

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BRAATHENS AIR TRANSPORT

SOUTH AMERICAN & FAR EAST AIR TRANSPORT A/S

S.A.F.E.

SAFE

U.S. DIPLOMATS WAIT FOR SOVIET ASSAULT ON ALLIED RAMPARTS

Aftermath Of Tragic Ship Fire

Toronto, September 18. Hundreds of rescuers, after an all-night search, were today still looking for bodies in the 6,905-ton Canadian holiday cruise ship Noronic, which was swept by fire in dock here yesterday.

The authorities believe that more than 200 holiday-makers—most of them Americans—perished in the disaster.

Scores of bodies bearing the label "Burned beyond recognition" were in the morgue.

Dominion and City authorities have begun investigating the fire, which turned the steamer into an inferno. More than 400 passengers and crew fought and scrambled to safety through flames that turned the 36-year-old Noronic into a blackened hulk.

Grief-stricken survivors were today still trudging down lines of charred bodies, vainly trying to identify relatives and friends.

The police said that exact casualty figures would not be known until the submerged parts of the steamer could be searched for additional victims.

He said that the blaze, which was perhaps started by a lighted cigarette in an empty cabin, was out of control before the ship's officers discovered it.

Not Negligence

As the Canadian Department of Transport ordered an investigation Mr. K. A. Marshall, the President of the Canada Steamship Lines, the owners of the vessel, said that he had determined, beyond any reasonable doubt, that there was no negligence on the part of the crew.

The majority of the passengers were asleep in their staterooms and many were trapped by the smoke and fumes.

Those who escaped, some by leaping overboard, others by way of the pier, were part of a frantic screaming and pushing crowd. Captain William Taylor, the ship's master, stood for nearly an hour in the bow of the ship throwing lines to victims struggling in the water.—Reuter.

COMMENTS ON U.S. LOAN TO INDIA

Bombay, September 18. Mr. Ananthasay Nam Ayyangar, Deputy Speaker of the Indian Parliament, said here today that a loan from the United States to India on a Government level and on security of India's sterling balances and repayment guaranteed by the United Kingdom, would promote India's economic interests.

Commenting on the recent dollar talks in Washington, he said: "I feel that an attempt should have been made to reduce India's dependence on the Sterling Area by direct negotiations with the dollar countries."—Reuter.

Washington, September 18. United States diplomats today awaited a Russian assault on the new cold war ramparts built by the Western Big Three leaders during the history-making week of international consultations here.

They noted with satisfaction that Big Three world policies, which had been showing a tendency to drift apart, were again co-ordinated on both political and economic levels and that military co-operation for defence was a step nearer. British officials said the "crisis in confidence" had been passed.

However, despite this progress, the question of the day among these observers was, "What will Vyshinsky do now?"

Once more it seemed that the next move was up to the Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Vyshinsky, recognised master of statecraft as well as of vilification. Mr. Vyshinsky is en route to New York for the United Nations General Assembly, which opens on Tuesday. There has been no hint of his plans and not even a rumour has reached here where rumours are a dime a dozen.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, left Washington late today to take personal command of the United States delegation to the General Assembly during the critical opening days when Mr. Vyshinsky is expected to tip off whatever strategy he has in mind.

Thus, they said, the Western democracies which disown Communism and dictatorship were seeking new ways to bolster the Communist dictator, Marshal Tito. They added that the outlines of Western strategy were clear. The question remained: "What will Vyshinsky do?"—United Press.

Plans Of Trouble

Nobody here, least of all the State Department, believes the Russian's dispatch case will be empty of plans—and his plans usually mean trouble for the West.

Western diplomats are ready to battle Russia on the issue of the Austrian treaty, delayed for four years by the Soviet Union. They think Mr. Vyshinsky may demand a full-fledged Big Four Foreign Ministers' meeting to discuss it. However, the Soviet strategist likes to pick his own battlefield. He may ignore Austria or even make concessions on the treaty in order to concentrate his fire elsewhere.

Observers who specialise in the Soviet Union were confident Mr. Vyshinsky would go before the United Nations Assembly to attack the newly-announced defence machinery plans of the North Atlantic Pact nations. If so, he probably will use as ammunition the statements of some American critics of the United States' foreign policy that the plans are aimed at Russia.

There was also speculation that Mr. Vyshinsky might raise the question of the Japanese peace treaty.

Japanese Issue

The Big Three made it obvious last week that they no longer were satisfied to let Japan rock along under the occupation while Communist strength developed. They wanted a treaty whether Russia did or not.

Russia has hitherto demanded the veto at the Japanese peace conference. The United States turned thumbs down on this, but the Western powers and their Pacific allies have so far been unable to find a way to go ahead on their own.

Paris, London and Washington are now giving priority attention to the problem. Diplomats agree that Russia's Far Eastern position has been greatly strengthened by the Communist victory in China.

At a Saturday meeting, the Big Three agreed that China must be written off. They hope the emerging Nationalist movements on China's borders will contain

Baltimore, September 18. The chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Senator Millard Tydings, said in a radio broadcast today, "It will be a miracle if the onslaught of the Communists is arrested short of the Southern border of China."

Mr. Tydings said it was heartening to see recent reports that the Nationalist troops had been making a hard fight in some places and that there appeared to be some dissatisfaction among the people in Communist-held territory, who were finding they did not like Communism so much after all.

He said the tide might turn against the Communists, but this prospect should not be counted on.—United Press.



Residents of the Old City of Jerusalem evacuated their homes as a precautionary measure before an estimated three tons of explosives were set off near the Damascus Gate in the Walled City. The explosives had been buried by Israeli forces during hostilities in Palestine more than eight months ago and were considered too dangerous to dispose of in any other fashion. More than 40,000 inhabitants were moved from their homes before the explosives were detonated by Jewish forces. The blast from the cache raises a huge cloud of dust and smoke more than 250 feet high. Minor damage resulted to small buildings in the immediate vicinity. Centre foreground is the British Consulate, evacuated during the blast, and undamaged by the explosion though only 100 yards away. (AP Photo).

Dutch-Indonesian Negotiations Shift To Belgium

Namur, Belgium, September 18. Dutch and Indonesian negotiations have been quietly shifted from the Hague to Namur. Delegates are meeting here in a secret parley trying to break the deadlock preventing settlement of the Indonesian problem.

Representatives of Holland and her former East Indian colonies came to this neutral country to search for a basic solution to the problem of their future relations.

They have been meeting at a round-table discussion in the Dutch capital, The Hague. Transporting the members of a conference from one country to another and confining them in a lonely country hotel is one of the most unusual diplomatic manoeuvres in history.

A delegate said if basic terms establishing some sort of union between the two countries after Holland hands over formal sovereignty to Indonesia were set up, details could be worked out later.

Real Issue

The issue is whether any future union between the two countries should be strong or weak. Holland wants the strongest possible guarantees that Dutch interests will be protected after Indonesia becomes independent.

When this "surprise party" for the week-end was organised, the Dutch said they wanted it informal. Informal it was.

Delegates in short sleeves and sport clothes sat over tea cups, stretching out ways and means of setting up a new order in the rich South Pacific area Holland ruled for 250 years.

Typical was Saturday's lunch on the lawn of the Chateau de Namur.

Premier Willem Drees of Holland sat at one end of the table for 18. Sultan Hamid II sat at the other in a shirt and sweater with no coat or tie.

Congress Banned

In Jakarta, meanwhile, the Red Communist leader organiser of Saturday's banned Indonesian guerrilla Congress threatens to

Irrigation Plans For M. East

Tel Aviv, September 18. Irrigation plans covering the whole of the Middle East are being prepared here for submission to the United Nations Economic Survey Mission tomorrow or Tuesday.

This was disclosed here today by Dr. Walter Etan, of the Israeli Foreign Office.

Dr. Etan told Reuter that a special Government Committee in Tel Aviv was putting the final touches to old existing plans which, he said, were mostly irrigation schemes covering the whole of the Middle East.

These plans, he said, would be submitted to Mr. Gordon Clapp, the United States Chairman of the United Nations Economic Survey Mission, who is expected in Tel Aviv tomorrow or Tuesday.

The Mission, with its headquarters in Beirut, was recently set up by the United Nations Economic Survey Mission, which is to decide on the spot which of the several existing development plans can be carried out.

Referring to the scheme for the internationalisation of Jerusalem, Dr. Etan said that contact in Lausanne had proved Amman's and Tel Aviv's identity of views on the subject, though probably for different reasons.

Arab Attitude

Referring to the attitude of the other Arab States to the future of the Holy City, Dr. Etan said that they have agreed to the internationalisation plan because they are not directly interested, and also mainly because of their opposition to Transjordan supremacy in the city, which is connected with their opposition to the annexation of the Arab section of Palestine by Transjordan.

Fierce opposition to the internationalisation scheme proposed by the Conciliation Commission is a report to the General Assembly of the United Nations, marked a weekend mass meetings held in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem by various Israeli political parties, especially the extreme right and left-wing groups.—Reuter.

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Snyder Says Devaluation Constructive Step; Mixed Reaction Noted In America

Washington, September 18.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. John Snyder, in a statement issued today, said the British Government is taking a constructive economic step in adjusting their foreign exchange rate.

POUND STERLING DEVALUED TO U.S. \$2.80

(Continued from Page 7)

Sir Stafford hinted at his anxiety that any small rise in the cost of living brought about by devaluation might lead to new claims for higher wages.

He appealed to the nation to avoid anything that increases the cost of production, anything which led to this would be contrary to the very purpose for which devaluation was being made.

Drastic Treatment

In saying that the step he had announced was the most serious the Government could take, Sir Stafford added that Britain's sterling-dollar difficulties demanded "immediate and drastic treatment if we are to preserve the stability of sterling and increase our dollar earning power—two absolutely essential requirements for our future prosperity."

"We have decided upon these steps because we are determined not to try and solve our problem at the cost of heavy unemployment or by attacking the social services that have been expanded over the last few years."

Sir Stafford also said that some of Britain's export prices to the dollar markets had been too high, and in a number of cases those markets did not bring a good enough return to encourage manufacturers and exporters to expand their dollar exports.

It was clear that without a marked reduction in the dollar price of exports and an increase in sales pressure there was a serious risk that Britain's dollar earnings would not be high enough to maintain the flow of essential imports.

It was here that Sir Stafford appealed to British manufacturers and exporters to redouble their efforts to sell their goods in the dollar market.

"Don't let us lose the advantages of this change because we do not go all out to get the business," Sir Stafford said.

"This is a step that we cannot and shall not repeat. It provides a great and immediate opportunity—let us seize it eagerly and with both hands," he added.

Winne's "No Comment"

Mr. Winston Churchill, Conservative Opposition leader, told Reuter after the Chancellor's momentous broadcast that he did not wish to make any comment.

But, he added, the Consultative Committee of the Conservative Party would meet on Wednesday to consider the situation in all its bearings.

Earlier today, Sir Stafford called a meeting of Trades Union Congress leaders and heads of some of Britain's biggest industries to tell them of the devaluation plan.

One leading London stockbroker in gold-mining shares said tonight, "I shall be disappointed if a £50,000 profit is all I have made out of the devaluation."—Reuter.

FRANK MORGAN, FILM STAR, DIES

Hollywood, September 18. The veteran screen star, Frank Morgan, aged 59, died in his sleep here today.

His wife, Alma, found him dead.—United Press.

Adverse Effect On Germany

Berlin, September 18. Devaluation of the British Pound Sterling will have an adverse effect on Germany's foreign trade, the Deputy West Berlin Mayor, Herr Ferdinand, said, tonight.

He explained that cheapening of the British Pound would give Britain a favourable position over Germany in competition for foreign markets.

"Everywhere," he said, "German goods compete with British goods in the export field."

"I do not believe, however, that the German Mark will be devalued as a result," he added.—Associated Press.

"The immediate effect should be an early rise in their dollar resources," he said. The long-range result should be a healthy impetus to world-wide multilateral trade." At a press conference held by the International Monetary Fund, managing director Camille Gutt and the executive director for Britain, George Bolton, said New Zealand, which is not a member of the Fund, already had announced revaluation.

The other countries in the sterling area, that is Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, Iraq and Iceland, have not yet made any decision.

Asked whether he was expecting any further applications for devaluation, he replied, "I would not be surprised if new applications came in."

M. Gutt said the Fund's executive board had received devaluation applications over the weekend from the six countries whose currencies were revalued, and the decision on the British pound was made on Saturday.

He said the devaluation move would probably have very early effects and long-term effects which he would not predict. These countries, he said, acted to correct a fundamental disequilibrium in their balance of payments and the Fund considers these steps to be in the right direction.

Move Recommended

The Fund's Board of Governors had recommended currency revaluation in a statement to last week's opening sessions of the joint annual meeting of the Fund and the World Bank. It said the step should be considered by those nations who were having difficulty in finding enough dollars to meet their buying needs in the dollar areas.

Republican Senator James Ken said it was equally important for the British to halt their present costly experiments in Socialism and end the policy of making bilateral trade agreements.

The Senate Republican leader, Kenneth Wherry, said the action underscored the need for congressional action establishing a point below which tariffs could not be reduced without giving Congress an explanation. He added:

"It means the influx of British goods into the United States at least on a temporary basis. But from a long-range standpoint the British will have to cut the cost of Government so far have been subsidizing."

Mr. Gutt said the countries applied to the Fund individually to reshuffle the value of their currencies. He said the actions were approved by the Fund's Executive Board on Saturday and Sunday. Mr. Gutt refused to say whether he expected any further applications. A reporter asked him if he would be "surprised" if further applications were forthcoming. He replied, "I wouldn't be especially surprised."

Mr. Gutt said the Fund's executive Board will meet on Monday but hastened to add that Monday is its regular meeting day. He refused to speculate on the probable effects of devaluation steps on the world economic crisis.

He said, "These moves will probably have some early effects which I am not going to try to predict." He conceded later that member countries of the Monetary Fund will have to pay in enough additional money in their own currencies to make up for the gap caused by the devaluation. He said the Monetary Fund considered the devaluation action taken today to be a step in the right direction.

Republican Senator George Malone said: "The net effect is to lower wages and costs of British production about 30 per cent and flood his country with more cheap labour goods to the detriment of American producers and the high wage and living standards of American workers. It amounts almost to a conspiracy by the administration to lower wage and living standards of the American."

Republican Senator Eugene Millikin said: "The effect, so far as we are concerned, will be for a short time at least, to increase the flow of imports into this country. That will intensify the distress in which many of our producers already find themselves and make it more difficult for our exporters to get into foreign markets."—United Press.

ALASKA-NORWAY NON-STOP FLIGHT

Oslo, September 18. A United States Air Force Superfortress completed the first non-stop flight from Alaska to Norway today. Piloted by Norwegian-born Colonel Birnir Balchen, the aircraft took off from Anchorage, Alaska, at 11:30 a.m. Eastern Standard Time yesterday and arrived over Oslo at about 8:00 a.m. EST.

It arrived in time for the Norwegian Aero Club's rally at Furnebu Airport, outside Oslo. Colonel Balchen, an expert on polar flights, was intended to attend the rally. He is an honorary member of the Club.—Reuters.

Senators Applaud

In Washington, Key Congressmen tonight applauded devaluation of the pound as an important but strictly temporary stop-gap in Britain's effort to solve her acute shortage. Some added that the Labour Government must take even more drastic action, including abandonment of some of its broad social reforms, before Britain could hope to

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Lesson 39 (B)

Vocabulary:

432. (kaai) gauye(3).
433. (shai) shui(3).
434. (wong) (1)wong.
435. (k'eueng) (1)keung.
(2)keung

Boundary. Border. Frontier.
The world. A generation.
A King. A ruler. Royal. A surname.
Strong. Powerful.
To compel. To force.

Combinations:

16. Shai(3) gauye(3).
17. Shai(3)-gauye(3) (3)dasye
dzeen(3).
18. (1)Keung gwok(3).

The world.
A powerful nation.

General expressions:

4. Shai(3) gay(2).
5. (1)Wong Dai(3)
6. (1)Keung (3)Shing.
7. (1)Yuen (1)cheoco.
8. Jing(1) (3)look.
9. Faan(2) gom(3).
10. (3)Yeuk (8)day.

A century.
King and Emperor.
Powerful and prosperous.
The "Yuan" dynasty.
To conquer.
To defy. To revolt against.
To be hard upon.

Place names:

30. Sun(1) Gaye(3).
31. (1)Moong-gwoo(2).
32. Au(1) Jau(1).

The New Territories.
Mongol.
Europe.

Joong-Tsau Dzit (Continued)

11. You dee(1) (1)yun

The Mid-Autumn Festival:
Some people say that the Mid-Autumn Festival was originated in this way.

- (3)wah, Joong(1)-Tsau(1)
Dzit(3) (3)hai gom(2)-
yeung(2) hay(2)-chau(2)
geh(3).

In the thirteenth century, the Mongolians fought their way into China.

12. (3)Ship-saam(1) shai(3)-
gay(2) gaw(2)-(3)jun-

(1)shee, (1)Moong-

- gwoo(2)-(1)yum dah(2)

(3)lyup-(1)lai Joong(1)-

- gwok(3).

In the year 1280 in the new calendar, A Mongolian became King and Emperor of China.

13. Sun(1)-(3)lih yut(1).

That dynasty was called the "Yuan" dynasty.

- (3)ree baat(3) (1)ling

(1)neen, (1)moong-

- gwoo(2)-(1)yun (3)dzoh

Joong(1)-gwok(3)

- (1)Wong-Dai(3).

At that time, the "Yuan" dynasty was extremely powerful and prosperous.

14. Geoco(3)-(3)dzoh

They had conquered many areas in the world.

- (1)Yuen" (1)cheoco.

The Europeans called this the "Yellow Scourge."

15. Gaw(2)-(3)jun-(1)shee,

Although they were so powerful and prosperous, (but) the Mongolian king was afraid.

- (1)Yuen-(1)cheoco.

He was very much afraid that the Chinese would revolt against him.

16. (2)Kui(2)-day jing(1)-

(3)look-jaw(2) shai(3)-

- gaye(3)-(3)shing

hoh(2)-daw(1) (3)day-

- jong(1).

(1)Au(1)-jan(1)-(1)yun

- geeo(3)-(3)dzoh

(1)Wong-Dai(3) Waw."

18. Sui(1)-(1)yeem (2)kui-

(3)day gom(3) (1)keung-

- (3)shing (3)daan-(3)hai

gaw(3) (1)Moong-gwoo(2)

- (1)wong hoh(2) pah(3).

(2)Kui(2) pah(2) pah(3)

- (1)yun(1)-gwok(3)-(3)day-

kui(1) gom(2)-(3)day-

- (3)day ee(1) Joong(1)-

gwok(3)-(1)yun lok(3).

(To be continued)



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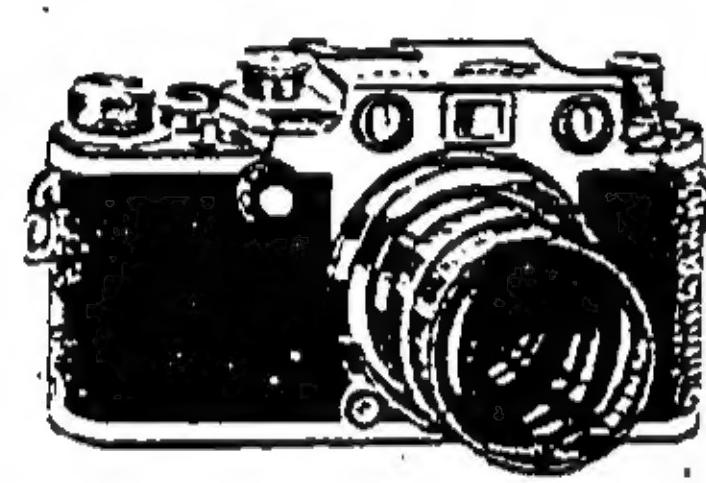
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Berlin youngsters swim and dive happily in the garage of the "House of Tourist Traffic"—one of Hitler's many unfinished projects for the glorification of his Nazi State. Since no body attended the building after the war, the large garage gradually filled with seepage. Now it ranks as top favourite swimming hole for Berlin kids—admission free. (AP Photo).

Tourism France's Main Export Industry In 1949

Paris, September 18.

Money brought into the country by an estimated 3,000,000 foreigners before the year is out will probably make tourism France's No. 1 export industry of 1949, it was learned here today.

Max Chamson Director of Information at the French Tourism Commission, told the United Press that the amount of tourists and foreign currencies flowing into France between last January and the end of the year was expected to break all previous records.

"Judging by the first six months of the year, our earlier estimates of a total of 3,000,000 tourists will probably be justified," Chamson said.

He said more than 20,000,000 francs worth of foreign currency have been cashed in at the Bank of France already this year.

Sources at the French Finance Ministry estimated that \$200,000 would be earned during the 12-month period, more than half from Marshall Plan countries.

Chamson said of the estimated 3,000,000 tourists, 2,000,000 will have come during the summer months. He said Belgium was ex-

pected to keep the lead in the number of tourists with a total of 900,000, followed by the Swiss with 600,000.

Britain Second.

Britain, which has been represented by an increasingly large number of middle-class families vacationing in the South of France, or Brittany, may easily hop into second place before the end of the year, he said.

The total number of visitors from the United States was expected to top 200,000, according to Chamson. He said the recent return of the "Ile de France" to the Trans-Atlantic run and the re-entry of the former German ship now known as the "Liberte" into Atlantic service promised an even greater American influx next year.

The number of Scandinavian visitors has doubled over last year, he said, with over 100,000 expected during the 12-month period.

During the same period there would be 100,000 Italians, 80,000 Spaniards and about 10,000 tourists from South America.

Chamson said more than 17,000 Spaniards arrived to witness the Franco-Spanish soccer game here last June. The Latin Americans, he added, were hampered by lack of transportation—a condition that may be considerably improved by next year.

Chamson said that during the month of July, the number of English tourists had increased by 130 per cent over last year, the Americans by 90 per cent, the Swiss and Dutch by 55 per cent, and the Belgians by 45 per cent. —United Press.

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U.S. POSITION ON ISSUES CONFRONTING ASSEMBLY

Lake Success, September 18.

The American Ambassador at large, Dr. Philip Jessup, today made public the official United States position on top issues facing the United Nations General Assembly and particularly emphasised problems in Asia.

Dr. Jessup urged the Assembly, which opens on Tuesday, to seek a solution to African as well as Asiatic problems, through constructive measures like President Truman's "bold new programme" of technical aid.

In a thinly-cloaked criticism of Soviet tactics, Dr. Jessup warned that efforts to provoke the people of Asia and Africa to violent uprisings may absorb their energies for a time, but can never solve their problems.

Then, the professor-turned-diplomat, who has been conducting an intensive review of American Far East policy, gave an item by item summary of the United States' stand on key matters on the packed Assembly docket.

He revealed that the American delegation would push for an independent Libya in the relatively near future, go-slow policy on Palestine, full approval of the proposed United Nations technical aid programme, continuation of the Greek and Korean commission and possibly submission of the dispute over the Balkan Church trials to the International Court.

Concern Over China.

Dr. Jessup's important statement of policy was made at a meeting of the American Asso-

ciation for the United Nations at New York's Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Dr. Jessup underscored American concern over the upheavals in China and throughout the Far East by devoting a good half of his speech to the problem of rising nationalism in Asia and Africa.

Dr. Jessup, who became nationally prominent last spring in his private Berlin talks with the Soviet delegate, Mr. Jacob Malik, said the United States believed that peoples desiring independence should be given it quickly and generously. However, while attacking imperialism, he warned against a disorderly shift to independence, which merely precedes equally sudden dictatorship of a small group acting under the direction of a foreign power.

He said the United States would help independent people everywhere to protect their freedom from external or internal attack.

Dr. Jessup outlined American policy on these top issues:

1. The Italian colonies—In-

dependence for Libya in the near

future (reported to mean two to five years), cession of all but the Western province of Eritrea to Ethiopia, incorporation of the Western provinces in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, either directly or through some form of trusteeship, and Italian administration of Somaliland under United Nations trusteeship.

5. Technical aid for undeveloped areas—The United States fully supports the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council for a conference on organising a UN technical aid programme.

6. Greece—The U.S. believes there has been real progress in the past year in reducing the guerrilla threat and cutting aid from abroad to the rebel forces.

7. The Balkan nations—the United States will push for UN action to induce the Communist governments involved to use treaty machinery for the settlement of disputes or to send the case to the International Court of Justice.

8. Freedom of information—the United States hopes the Assembly will provide continued support for the hundreds of thousands of Arab refugees uprooted by last year's Palestine war, but autumn's Assembly cannot be expected to resolve all political differences, since the full reports of the Palestine Conciliation Commission will not be ready in time.

9. Palestine—the United States feels the Soviet-boycotted Korean watchdog commission should be strengthened and kept on the

scene until the security of the United Nations-recognised South Korean government is no longer threatened by raids from the Communist Zone.

10. Indonesia—the United States is optimistic that the Hague conference now in session would bring broad agreement on an independent Indonesia tied to the Dutch Crown and that therefore the Assembly would not have to deal with the problem.

11. Keeping track

POP**MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN**

By ALEX RAYMOND

RIP KIRBY**JOHNNY HAZARD****JANE**

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JAVA PORTS and MACASSAR
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"TJIJALENGKA" 1st Oct. 30th Sept.
"TIBADAK" 15th Oct. 13th Oct.

MANILA
SAILINGS ARRIVALS

"Tjisadane" 22nd Sept.
"STRAAT MALAKKA" 7th Oct.
"BOISSEVAI" 5th Nov.
"STRAAT SOENDA" 30th Nov.

SINGAPORE, PENANG and BELAWAN DELI
SAILINGS ARRIVALS

"VAN RIEMSDIJK" 3rd Oct.
"VAN HEUTSZ" 19th Oct.

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SAILINGS ARRIVALS

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"STRAAT MALAKKA" 7th Oct.
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"BOISSEVAI" 27th Sept. 9th Oct.
"STRAAT SOENDA" 26th Oct. 25th Oct.

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JAPAN
SAILINGS ARRIVALS

"MARIKERK" 30th Sept. Early Oct.
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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

THRIVING BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN AMERICA CONTINUING

Hong Kong Stock Exchange

Evaluation of the Pound Sterling in relation to the U.S. Dollar has had a stimulating effect on the Market. The popular stocks register a gain of anything up to 10 per cent. At the close the Market was not quite sure of itself.

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BANKS

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Union Waterboats 22a.

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H.K. & K. Wharves 16a.

North Point Wharves 21b.

Shanghai Wharves 14a.

K. Docks 17/2a.

China Presidents 12a.

Shanghai Dockyards 12a.

Wharves 12a.

MINING

East Mines 43/2a.

H.K. Miners 41/2a.

LANDS, HOTELS & BLDGS.

H.K. Land 10½% 111a.

H.K. Land 45b, 46/Chas.

Shanghai Lands 15/2a.

Humphreys 16/2a.

H.K. Realities 12/2a.

Chinese Estates 11/2a.

Hong Kong Tramways 16/2a, 17a.

16½/17½/18½/19½a.

Pink Trams (Old) 15a.

(New) 19a.

Star Ferries 10/2a.

C. Light (Old) 12b, 12½a, 12½/13/20a.

(New) 2b, 3½a, 9½/10½/12a.

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Macau Electric 2b.

Telphones 15/2a.

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Cold. Mach. (Old) 21/20a.

Cotton Icns. 2a.

Cements 20/2b, 21a, 18½/20/22/40a.

H.K. Repairs 12/2a.

STORES, ETC.

Fairfield Farms 40b, 41a, Chas.

Watsons 4b, 45/2a, 44/45a.

L. Crawford 11a.

Siemens 2/2a.

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Sun Co. Ltd. 2a.

Kwang Sung Hong 12a.

Wing On (H.K.) 2a.

Wm. Powell, Ltd. 2½a.

MISCELLANEOUS

China Entertainments 10a.

H.K. Constructors 2/2a.

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Macau (H.K.) 2a.

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Aina Estates 10a.

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Bata Plantations 2a.

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"BREST" Europe 3rd Oct.
"CHINON" Japan 4th Oct.
"CHAMPOILLION" Marseilles 3rd Nov.

SAILINGS TO

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"CHAMPOILLION" Marseilles via Manila 4th Nov.

FREIGHT SERVICE

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"DO HUU VI" Haiphong about 30th Sept.

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Nikobar (E.A.) ex-Pacific Coast

Prins Jefferson (APL) ex-U.S.A.

Rev. Wilson (APL) ex-U.S.A.

Wyoming (Dowell) ex-U.S.A.

TODAY

Nikobar (E.A.) ex-Pacific Coast

Prins Jefferson (APL) ex-U.S.A.

Rev. Wilson (APL) ex-U.S.A.

Wyoming (Dowell) ex-U.S.A.

MORROW

Davy Bell (Mac Mac) ex-Japan

Francis (Mac Mac) ex-Pacific Coast

Shipping Departures

TODAY

Dr. Angier (MM) for Haiphong

Elders (Mac Mac) for Atlantic Coast

Falkland (E.A.) for Singapore

Kwaihang (E.A.) for Salson

Ravenous (Thomson) for Faroe

Teng Keng (CMNS) for Swatow

.... TOMORROW

Ashui (B & S) for Singapore

General Gordon (APL) for San Francisco

Rev. Wilson (APL) for San Francisco

Santonia (Mac Mac) for Japan

Wyoming (Dowell) for Atlantic Coast

Vessels In Port

Alex (B & S) AS

America Transport (Jardine) A. A.

Averys (B & S) A. D.

Alvarez (Metre) X. D.

An Hain (King Tai) S.S. Po

American Transport (Jardine) A. A.

Balkavia (B & S) E. M.

Chipping (CMNS) Co's W.M.

China Hain (Chung Hain) Y.M.

Clovelock (King Yum) Y.M.

Dan Tang (INC) E.C.

Davies (W.M.) E.C.

Do Ee Vi (APL) T. D.

Eastern (Mac Mac) T. D.

Edward Luckenbach (Gouffre) E. D.

Fukien (B & S) E. D.

Gordon (APL) E. D.

Glenary (Jardine) E. D.

Greater Shanghai (Walton) Y.M.

Hai Yuen (CMNS) S.S. Po

Hai Liang (CMNS) E. D.

Holloway (W.T.S.) Y.M.

Hong Siau (Hong Hing) A. A.

Hong Chau (CMNS) A. A.

Hong Kong (CMNS) T. W.

Isla's Vizaya (Walton) E. D.

Joseph S (PCM) E. D.

Lulu Walker (Yick Yuen) Y.M.

Lee Che (Min San) Y.M.

Lee Kong (E.A.) E. D.

Kwaihang (E.A.) E. D.

Manang (Jardine) E. D.

Marine (E.A.) E. D.

Morilla (E.A.) K. W.M.

Msi Rock (Walton) B. & S.

Ming S2 (CMNS) Co's W.M.

New Shantung (Trinity) E. D.

Oriental (E.A.) E. D.

Ping An (EA) Y.M.

Poring (B & S) T. D.

Product (B & S) T. D.

Prosper (Dowell) A. A.

Rama River (Carter) E. D.

San Antonio (Maherra) Y.M.

Sinkiang (B & S) T. D.

Stavas (B & S) T. D.

Stone (B & S) T. D.

Strait Malaka (EIL) K.D.

Taipeh (EIL) K.D.

Tar (Dowell) A. A.

Tideland (EIL) T. D.

Turkeyan (Mac Mac) K. W.M.

Union Power (Walton) K. W.M.

Yau (Yick Yuen) Y.M.

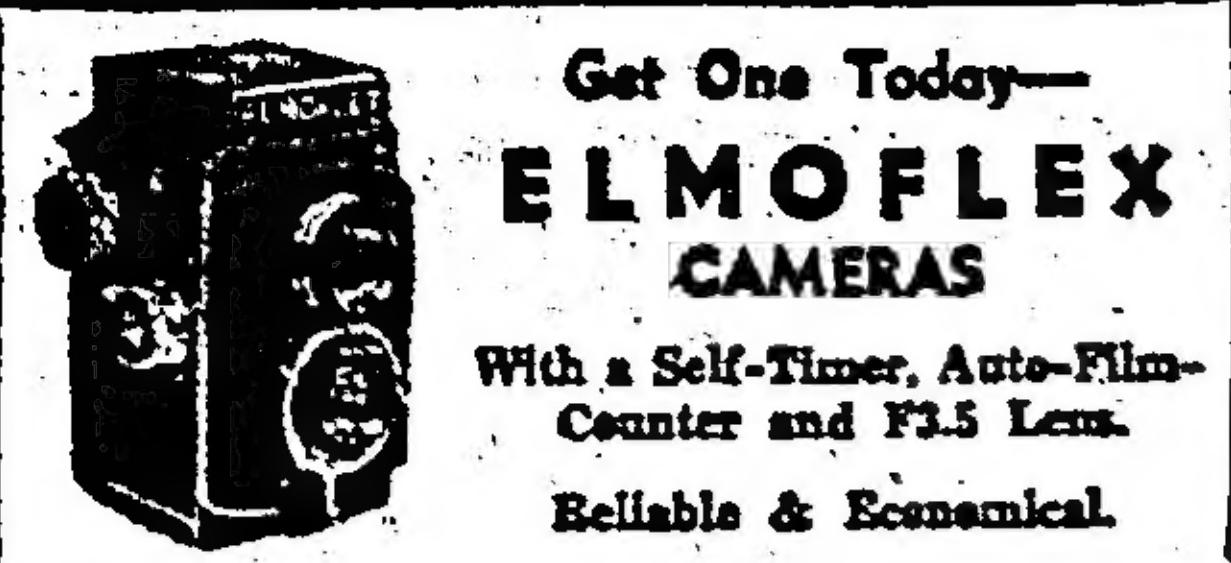
Way Tang (King Fah) E. D.

Ying (King Fah) E. D.

Yon (King Fah) E. D.

Yung (King Fah) E. D.

Zeta (King Fah) E. D.



CHINA MAIL

HONG KONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1949.

MISS SHAUNA ANDERSON BREAKS 15-YEAR-OLD MARK FOR SWIM EVENT

(By KIMBERLEY)

The Colony record for the women's 100 yards free style was bettered for the first time in 15 years when the pretty VRC school-girl swim star Shauna Anderson returned the time of 67.8 seconds last night in the VRC-Royal Navy event.

Shauna's magnificent performance consolidated all the more her place as the best free style swimmer in the Colony. Her record effort last night bettered by almost a second existing mark of 68.6 seconds set in 1934 by Mrs. L. Mead, a former South African Olympic swimmer.

The Navy took part in an evening of pleasant swim sports but could not match the talents of VRC. They lost the issue by a margin of 16 points but not before having beaten their hosts in the free style relay, and holding the VRC water polo squad to a six-goal draw.

The interest that attended the Royal Navy-VRC meet switched to Shauna Anderson's performance after the women's 100 yards free style handicap result had been announced.

Race Handicaps Meet

The following are the Handicaps for the Seventh Race Meeting, to be run this Saturday:

Class 4. Grand Prix: Abdell (141), Class 5. 1½ Miles: Adeline (147), Doreen (148), Debbie (147), Jean Hing (148), Marjorie (159), Mystery (153), Nervous Whales (158), Possibility (158), Sparkling Eyes (141), Toowoomba (144), Ton Hat (159).

2.—Battersea Park Handicaps (1st Sec.), Class 4. Grand Prix: Abdell (141), Class 5. 1½ Miles: Adeline (147), Debbie (148), Debbie (147), Gwyneth (155), Heather (142), Ingrid (147), Jump Bell (145), Madam Buttercup (159), Miami Beauty (149), National Gift (129), Reuter (147), Small Dragon (139), The Alligator (151), Treasurer (159).

3.—Kensington Gardens Handicaps, Class 1½ Miles: Fairies: Amarant (154), Amazon (145), Black Sig (145), Bootie (153), Cooper (148), Duchess Delight (149), Fort Knox (154), Golden Dragon (154), Jeep Lee (148), Meteor (144), Shanna (149).

4.—St. James' Park Handicaps (1st Sec.), Class 2. 1½ Miles: Arabian Moon (145), Argus (157), Avian (159), Dabbing Devil (145), Daisy Bell (145), Egyptian Field (145), Jeep Lee (147), Lovely Lady (148), Nosey Qures (152), Panda (150), Skymaster (152), Vagabond King (144).

5.—Hyde Park Handicaps (2nd Sec.), Class 1. 1½ Miles: Aeroplane (156), Alamein (152), Balsful Bee (146), Big Wipe (152), Black Market (147), Chestnut Field (152), Daisy Bell (145), Egyptian Field (145), Jeep Lee (147), Lovely Lady (148), Nosey Qures (152), Panda (150), Skymaster (152), Vagabond King (144).

6.—Battersea Park Handicaps (2nd Sec.), Class 1. 1½ Miles: Aeroplane (156), A Grand Time (157), Amazon (159), Dabbing Devil (145), Desert Knight (151), Devil Mask (147), Jasmin (151), Jetfire (139), Rosina (145), Silver Spear (159), Souvenir (143), Speed Wheel (145), Unicorn (150), Windermere (142), Zephyr (149).

7.—Regents Park Handicaps (2nd Sec.), Class 2. 1½ Miles: Alice Hill (155), Enviro (144), Chieh, Witness (155), Colours (153), Fiesta (148), Frosty Front (144), Golden Wheel (142), Perfume (155), Bonne Fun (145), Tootie (145), Victorian (144).

8.—Battersea Park Handicaps (3rd Sec.), Class 4. One Mile: Bitter Sweet (145), Ding How (145), Double Cook (147), Double Love (145), Flyer (145), Golden (145), Lark (145), Mabel (142), Lightnin' (145), Mabel (142), Mariner (150), Oldshaws (148), Priority (142), Trixie (144), Tunny (144).

WOODCOCK LOSES RIGHT TO EUROPEAN TITLE

Hong Kong, September 18. Bruce Woodcock, the British heavyweight champion, has lost his right to the European title, the European Boxing Union decided at its meeting here today. Ole Tamberg, of Sweden, and Jo Woidin, of Australia, were nominated to fight for the championship.

Requests from affiliations from Western Germany and the Saar were rejected by the Congress. A four-nation Committee, comprising representatives from Britain, the United States, France and Italy, was set up to study the possibilities of an agreement between Europe and the United States over world championship titles—Reuter.



SHAUNA ANDERSON

YMCA Team Against Army Swimmers

The following are the representatives of the European YMCA selected to meet the Army swim team on Wednesday in the "Y" bath, with the first race beginning at 7.30 p.m. A water polo game will follow the swim events.

50 yards free style: B. Devison and J. McLean.

200 yards free style: S. B. Mitford and A. Stevens.

100 yards breast stroke: R. S. Thompson and G. Blenkinsop.

100 back stroke: R. S. Thompson and S. B. Mitford.

Plunge: K. Thompson and R. Gorley.

Medley Relay: R. Ballerand, G. Blenkinsop and R. Gorley.

50 yards breast stroke: G. Saunders and R. Thompson.

100 yards free style: Malcolm Clemo and A. Hyde.

50 yards free style relay: P. Devison, G. Hyde, A. Ingles, D. Ingles, H. Ballerand, G. Saunders.

Water Polo: Lovatt, Mitford, H. Ballerand, R. Ballerand, A. N. Other.

Today's baseball scores were:

Which Is The Hardest Title To Win?

London, September 18. Reg Harris, the world professional sprint champion, and one of Britain's few world champions, said recently that he regarded the winning of the world professional sprint cycling championship as requiring more physical and mental effort than is required to win any other world title.

This statement has prompted many readers of the sports' pages to write to their sports' editors challenging the opinion of Harris.

It has led to one newspaper running a column for its readers asking their views on "What is the hardest title to win?"

Now that is not quite parallel with Harris' statement, for it might truly be said that the man who holds the title must be a 100 per cent "all there" mentally as well as physically fit.

Harris' statement must be very near the mark for to win the title he holds that the man must be a 100 per cent "all there" mentally as well as physically fit.

A Question Of Opinion

What other sports are there that require both these qualities in their highest degree? Obviously it is all a question of opinion, but makes a very nice talking point about which one could argue for hours.

There are those who believe that the winning of a world boxing title needs more physical and mental effort. But is there so much mental effort required? Does not the physical side outweigh the mental at any rate in the more coveted heavier weight titles?

Lawn tennis players put forward their plea that to win the Wimbledon title must first place. Every sport has its champion from the major to the minor, and in those sports in which there are categories, there are many supporters for each category, for example, winning the 100 metres sprint or the long distance Marathon.

The point against many of them is that what one might call mental effort or supreme concentration is not strictly necessary in his highest degree.

In so many sports it is the better player, the more skilful competitor, the faster or stronger athlete that gains the day. Obviously he has to call on his mental capacity to some degree but not to a large degree.

Tay and his partner ran away with the first set, which they won after eight games. The losers however came back fighting in the second set and won after nine games. However on the last set, Tay and his partner exerted pressure and won by 6-1.

Ladies Singles

Results of the matches were: Mrs. M. Chow beat Mrs. J. B. Kite 6-0, 6-0.

Mrs. Skagert, beat Mrs. Chaur 6-2, 6-2.

Mrs. Cooper, beat Mrs. Hutchinson 6-1, 6-0.

Mrs. Williams beat Mrs. Aller 6-2, 6-3.

Mrs. Linton beat Miss Law 6-0, 6-4.

Mrs. K.H. Yip beat Miss J. Yuan 6-2, 6-2.

Mixed Doubles

E. Chan and Mrs. Chin beat L. Chen and Miss M. Ribeiro 6-2, 6-4.

R. Tay and Mrs. Fowler beat T. Gould and Mrs. Andrews 6-2, 3-6, 6-1.

Mrs. Scholes beat Mrs. Campbell 6-4, 6-2.

J. B. Hawthorn beat D. van Alderwereldt 6-1, 6-0.

Mrs. Stroobach and Mrs. Alexander beat Mrs. Pomery and Mrs. Heinzerling 6-4, 7-5.

P. Bonnerman and S. Saul beat J.B. Kite and W. Pomery 6-1, 6-1.

H. R. Jebsen and A. Jessen beat J. Kempson and G. Puncheon 6-1, 7-5.

POC Celebrate

The Prison Officers Club, this season's Third Division Lawn Bowls League winners, will be celebrating their success on Saturday at Stanley when they will be entertaining representatives from various Clubs to a friendly game of bowls. The game will start at 4 p.m.

DRAW FOR KCC RINKS COMPETITION

The draw for the First and Second rounds of the Kowloon Cricket Club Inter-Member Rinks Lawn Bowls competition are as under and all games must be played off by Sunday, September 25, 1949.

FIRST ROUND

H. Gittins, J. Boyes, A.E.P. Guest, C.S. Bosset (skip) v E.R. Rosselet, R. Barker, J. Tang, E.L. Hurlbut v Cmdr. Harrison (Club Singles).

N. Lo and Miss R. Lo v D. Nolan and Mrs. Kite (Colony Mixed Doubles).

H.J. Armstrong and Mrs. Armstrong v D. Fitzroy, Williams and Mrs. Allan (Colony Mixed Doubles).

K.C. Lal and Miss J. Yuan v C. Kotewall and Mrs. Tanworth (Colony Mixed Doubles).

W. Baker, F. Howard, J.S. Capell, T.Z. Baker (skip) v H. Triggs, J. MacLean, J. Wong, J. Leiland (skip).

SECOND ROUND

D. Hung, W.H. Cowie, J. Ramsey, E.C. Fincher (skip) v F.R. Kermani, A.W. Wood, W. Hong Sling, T. Lock (skip).

W. Baker, F. Howard, R.S. Capell, T.Z. Baker (skip) v H. Triggs, J. MacLean, J. Wong, J. Leiland (skip).

Y. Hung, Y. Ip, Mrs. Chaum (skip).

HOCKEY TEAM

The following will represent Kowloon Indian Tennis Club in a friendly hockey game against the Ordnance Hockey XI tomorrow at 3.30 p.m. at Shamsulha.

Makhan Singh, M. Yakoub, J. S. Grewal, Balwant Singh, M.H. Hassan, Subedar Bhagat Singh, U.S. Dillon, M. Ibrahim, J.S. Dillon and Gurjeet Singh, Re-

inder, Ratan Singh.

For that reason, the spring cyclist must have as great a claim as any lawn tennis player to be considered a champion.

In coming to a final decision on "who is the greatest world champion of all time," one must, of necessity, consider the number of persons the world over that take part in the sport.

Indeed, it all depends on who competes—Reuter.

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In coming to a final decision on "who is the greatest world champion of all time," one must, of necessity, consider the number of persons the world over that take part in the sport.

Indeed, it all depends on who competes—Reuter.